FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

TARRYTOWN, (NEW YORK,) THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1848.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer : GENTLEMEN: I have this moment noticed, for the fire time, a letter from Major General Scorr, published in your paper of the 16th instant, and addressed to Capt. H. BREW-ERTOS, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West the same defects. Print.

In this letter Gen. Scorr offers to the Military Academy esactions of seven flag-staffs taken by the gallant army of the * United States, in the campaign that commenced at Vera statistical inquiries, since they may thus make valuable sug-" Cruz and terminated in the capital of Mexico." He moreover adds: "The following inscriptions have been placed on The respective objects :"

i. "Part of the flag-staff of the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, taken by the American army, March 29, 1847."

2. "Part of the flag-staff of Fort San Iago, Vera Cruz, taken by the American army, March 29, 1847."

3. "Part of the flag-staff of Fort Conception, Vera Cruz, taken by the American army, March 29, 1847."

4. "Part of the flag-staff of Cerro Gordo, taken by the American army, April 18, 1847."

5. "Part of the flag-staff of the Castle of Perote, taken by the American army, April 23, 1847."

6. "Part of the flag-staff of the Castle of Chapultepec, taken by the American army, September 13, 1847."

by the American army, September 13, 1847."

7. "Part of the flog-staff of the National Palace of Mexico, taken by the American army, September 14, 1847."

Now, gentlemen, though I should be unwilling to admit that there is any one who could possibly entertain a more exafted admiration than I do for the glorious services of the army during the recent war, or hold in higher estimation the military talents and achievements of Gen. Scorr, I cannot permit the statements set forth in the paragraphs numbered 1, 2, and 3, of the letter of that officer, to pass unnoticed.

It is only necessary to refer to the public documents of the day, and among them to the official reports of Gen. Scorr lemself, to see that the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulus surrendered not to the army alone, but to the combined land and naval forces of the United States.

The castle and city were closely blockaded by the squadron The flotilla of small vessels opened its fire simultaneously with the land forces, at the commencement of the bombardment and, besides a body of marines serving in the lines, a number of heavy guns were landed from the squadron, and erected (with the assistance of the engineers and others of the army) into a battery called "the Naval Battery," which was officerest, manned, and fought, and most gallandy fought, exclusive-ty by detachments from the ships. The tremendous execution of this battery was the subject of universal remark at the time, and its effects upon the walls and buildings of the city may be seen at this day. The negotiations for the capitulation of the city and eastle were conducted on the part of the squadron by Captain Joan H. Aurick, assisted by the late Commander MACKENZIE as interpreter, both delegated by me; and as the commander-in-chief at the time of the United States mayal forces serving in the Gulf of Mexico, acting in co operation with, but entirely independent of, the authority of Gen. Scorr, I approved of and signed jointly with him the treaty

I deeply regret the necessity which has thus called me before the public, and especially in this manner; but I can see as other course to pursue. It seems to be a paramount duty on my part promptly to correct an error which, if left unnoticed, would be the source of great and lasting injury to the may, and it may reasonably be expected that Gen. Scorr will cause the inscriptions referred to to be so altered as to make them correspond more closely with history.

I could, if it were necessary, produce the most irrefragable grouf in substantiation of my assertions, but at present I content myself with presenting the following :

Extract from General Order No. 80 of Gen. Scott, dated

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
"VERA CRUZ, MARCH 20, 1847.
"Thanks higher than those of the General-in-Chief have been also earned by the entire home squadron, under the successive orders of Commodores Conner and Perry, for prompt, cheerful, and able assistance, from the arrival of the army off this ceast. Besides landing troops and supplies, and the strict blockade of this port, the smaller vessels detached by Commodore Perry, under the immediate command of Captain Tattnail, joined for a time in the attack upon the city, at the immediate with the form such that the property with of being such by the first of the article and the imminent risk of being sunk by the fire of the eastle, and the lamb battery No. 5, (called the Naval,) which followed Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (served by the army) at the end of two days, was exclusively (after being prepared by the argineers and troops of the army) armed, manned, and commanded out of the squadron. This battery, in the successive tours of the gallant Captains Aulick and Mayo, proved itself highly effective."

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, truly yours, M. C. PERRY.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

The annexed letter to Captain BREWERTON, Surepair what we were quite sure, and at the time thought, was an unintentional oversight:

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 24, 1848.

Srn: My attention has been called to a published letter from Commodore Perry respecting the inscription on three of the trophies I presented, through you, last month, to the United States Military Academy. I allude to sections of the flagstaffs taken at Vera Cruz, which respectively belonged to San Jean de Illua, Fort St. Jago, and Fort Conception.

Picase couse the plates on those three objects to be unscrewed, efface the inscriptions, and renew the same with the words "and Nary" inserted immediately after the word " Army."

I regret that Commodore Perry did not do me the kindness to call my attention directly to this subject rather than through the public press. The inscriptions on the staffs captured in the interior of Mexico were the first written, and the others subsequently copied (mutatis mutandis) therefrom.

be free from the imputation my despatches written at Vera Cruz abundantly show.

With the greatest esteem, I remain yours, faithfully, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Capt. H. BREWERTON, Engineers, Superintendent U. S. Military Academy.

CONVICT EMIGRANTS.

We gave from an English journal some time since an ac gount of a scheme which had been there philanthropically entered into for charitably colonizing convicts upon our shores. A London letter, of October 12, to the New York Commer eigh, has the following further reference to the matter:

"The London City Mission, of which Lord Ashley is a petron and a Rev. Mr. Jackson an active agent, recently made a collection to defray the expenses of emigration of reformed convicts' to distant parts. The qualifications necossary for this peculiar charity were the length and frequency of their previous terms of transportation. Accordingly tourmen individuals were chosen as proper recipients of the bounty of the mission. Instead, however, of being sent out to Australia or other of the British colonies, they were sent out (I think) in the packet ship Victoria, the last voyage to New York. Two of the men left wives and families behind them: and, upon their application to the parish for relief, the matter became public. It has been conceded that the reverend gen-deman has no right to part families, leaving them a burden on the public; and, therefore, he has been obliged to provide further funds to send out the said descried wives after their

frustends, to find them if they can.
"The excuse that the Rev. Mr. Jackson made before the court for selecting New York for the emigration of this class of men was, that, being unknown, they might become here-

after valuable members of society.

"Mr. Jackson has another batch ready, I believe, but I am anclined to think that a convict of seven or fourteen years' experionce in Botany Bay is not likely to become a very valua-ble citizen of the United States."

Old MERCHET ALL, who for so many years has ruled Egypt with an iron hand, has been declared unfit, from mental im-becility, for his position as Pache, and his son Innaria has been formally raised to the supreme authority. Menesiar All must be more than eighty years old. He began life as a common soldier, is very illiterate, but appreciated the value of learning, and courted the society of learned men. As a of learning, and courted the society of learned men. As a ruler he has been remoracless, whether for good or ill, and his achenics for cementing his power and meliorating the condition of his people, ever characterized by the same stern dieregard of human feeling. To him men were but mere machines, to be used to subserve his views. He is about the last of the genuine old Oriental despots on a large scale. Isranix is seprescuted as equally remorseless, but possessing more cultivation and less energy than his father. He was guilty of terrible atrocities when in command of the combined Turkish and Egyptian forces against the Greeks during their war of independence.—Bufale Adv.

A memorial or petition from New York invited the early stention of Congress, at its late session, to the census to be aken in 1850, so that there might be more time for maturing the plan of taking it, and, consequently, a greater probability of obtaining a stock of statistical information of so much value, not merely to statesmen and all who cultivate political philosophy, but to every class of productive industry. The subject, however, having no party bearing, it was not acted on, and the next session, being a short one, there is danger that the law for taking the census of 1850 may be passed in the same hurried way as that for the census of 1840, and have

The part of that document which relates to the annual prodicts of the country being confessedly the most inaccurate, is the one most susceptible of improvement, and it well deserves the consideration of those who have turned their attention to gestions to their representatives in Congress, who may, per-chance, not be familiar with such topics, and who are, moreover, often so much distracted by other subjects as not fully to

profit by the knowledge which they have.

But after an enumeration of the annual products is correctly made it is of no less importance that there should be accunte estimates of their value; and as these estimates are often made on crude and mistaken principles, the following renarks are suggested, by way of caution to those who are notconversant with this branch of political arithmetic.

I principal source of error in our estimates of the annual products of industry and capital is in counting the same article twice. Thus, in reckoning the value of houses built within the year, the bricks or timber which have been used may have been estimated under those separate heads; so may the locks, nails, and hinges, the glass, paint, &c., and conse-quenty the value of all these should be deducted from the gross value of the houses, to show the clear addition which the later have made to the annual product.

Sometimes, indeed, without such deductions, the same ar-

ticle would be counted more than twice. Thus the iron which had been reckoned as the product of the furnace may be again reckoned in the products of the rolling or slitting mill; a third me in the manufacture of nails, or fabrics of sheet iron ; and even a fourth time in the gross value of a house or ship.

In like manner, in our estimates of manufactures, after reckoning the value of the leather made in the year, if we reckon the whole value of the shoes, saddles, bridles, trunks, &c., the leather is counted twice; and the value of the hides, which had been comprehended in the estimate of the cattle or of the imports, would be counted three times. In this way the amount of the manufactures in some States has been grossly exaggerated.

Nor must we fall into the opposite error, as some have done, of confounding the nett addition to the wealth of the country with the value of its annual product. The first, which consists of the excess of production over consumption, bears he value that is annually produced is annually consumed. Such excess, even in the nost thriving countries, probably never exceeds, even if it reaches, five per cent. of the annual product; and, although a knowledge of its amount is desira-ble, as making the addition that has been made to the national capital, which is one of its sources of wealth, yet it is of far ess importance than a knowledge of the value of the whole product, since that constitutes the fund from which the whole opulation is to be fed, clothed, housed, and furnished with all that is to be consumed, both productively and unproductively. Thus, of the annual products of agriculture, one part is productively consumed in feeding the industrious classes or useful animals, in furnishing the seed for a future crop, or in supplying materials for export; and the other part is unprouctively consumed by the idle classes, consisting of a small roportion of men, a somewhat larger proportion of women, nd more than half the children.

The value of the gross annual product is not only most

important, but is also most practicable. We can make a much nearer approximation to the value of the whole product than to that of the several parts of which it is composed, since each is subjected to its own uncertainty, besides sharing in that of the whole product. We can, for example, make a nearer approach to the value of the whole crop of wheat than we can, first, to the values which respectively replace what was consumed in making it in paying laborers, in feeding work horses and oxen, in the cost of the seed, and in the wear and tear of the farming utensils; and, secondly, to the values

which remain as the profits of capital and of rent. In estimating the vegetable products of agriculture we should take the value of each at the place of production, or at that market to which it is transported by the labor appertaining to the farm or plantation. The increased value at more distant markets would be the result of the cost and profits of transportation, which should be separately estimated.

But the value of the animal products of agriculture presents a problem of more difficulty, since so far as the live stock have been fed in the year on articles separately valued, to that amount deduction should be made from the value of their natural increase. That increase, too, differs in the different species of stock, and in different systems of busbandry, and the different conditions in which they are sent to market.

The price of those fitted for the shambles is commonly double,

or more than double of the general average price. Two modes of estimating this class of agricultural products have been adopted. One is to estimate the portion annually The annexed letter to Captain Brewerton, Su-perintendent of the Military Academy, from Gen. slaughtered, (supposed to be one-fourth of the whole num-ber,) and about one-sixth part of the horses, at their ordinary Scorr, shows how prompt that gallant officer is to price, as part of the produce of the pasture land. The other recoair what we were quite sure, and at the time is to recken one-fourth of every species of live stock at the

average price of the whole of such species, and also the whole

of the hay secured from the land.

The first mode is adopted by Mr. McCulloch in his statistical account of Great Britain, who thus estimates the annual agricultural product of England and Wales.

I. The annual crops.

			,	Produce
	Crops.	Acr		per acre.
	Wheat	3,800	0,000	31 qtv.
	Bariey and rye	900	,000	4
	Oats and beans	3,000	,000	44
	Roots		,000 >	£5 5s.
	Clover		,000 5	per acre-
		Total produce.	Price per	Value.
	Wheat	. 12, 350,000	50s.	£30,875,000
	Barley and rye		30	5,400,000
	Oats and beans	.13,500,000	25	16,875,000
ľ	Roots			13,125,000
į		29,400,000		

£72,900,000.

II. The various products of the pasture land he estimates at £3 10s. an acre, amounting to £59,500,000, which sum he thinks probably consists of the following items : Cattle, 1,100,000, at £13 each.....£14,300,000 Calves, 200,000, at £3 each. 600,000 Sheep and lambs, 6,800,000, at £1 10s. each. 10,200,000 Wool, (exclusive of slaughtered sheep,) 338,000 Horses, 200,000 full grown, annually produced,

at £15 each

Poultry, eggs, rabbits, deer, &c.

Meadow and grass for work and pleasure houses 1.344.000 Dairy produce, or milk, butter, and cheese

Total : £59,500,000 The other mode is adopted by Professor Tucker, in his Progress of the United States;" and though he estimates he whole quantity of hay at the market price, yet, as he reckons one-fourth of the live stock (the assumed average increase) at the ordinary prices of all descriptions, and not at the prices of those fattened for slaughter, as Mr. McCulloch had done, there is not a difference of the half of 1 per cent. in the two modes, when applied to this class of products in the United States, as may be seen in the following com

Horses and Cattle	mules, one-fourth	1,083,904 4,742,896	val'd at	\$53,035,410 37,586,583
Sheep.		4,827,843	**	6,913,038
Hogs,	"	6,575,323		11,751,380
The w	hole crop of hav			\$109,288,419 80,081,000

principles adopted by Mr. McCulloch—that is, if one-sixth of the horses and mules be taken as the annual product, and they be valued higher than the general average for being full graun, say one-sixth, and the fourth part of the other live stock be valued at double the average price of all descriptions, by reason of their being fit for slaughter, the result will be es follows :

Horses and mules, one-sixth part full grown \$41,259,763 \$153,765,781 Meadow and grass for pleasure and work horses Meadow and grass for pleasure and work norses bearing the same proportion to \$153,765,781 as \$13,000,000 bears to \$59,200,000.....

THE NEXT CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, crease of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-third, and that of hogs not less than one-thalf the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-third, and that of hogs not less than one-thalf the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-thalf the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-third, and that of hogs not less than one-thalf the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-third, and that of hogs not less than one-thalf the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-thalf the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-thalf the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-thalf the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-thalf the state of the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-thalf the state of the state of the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-thalf the state of the state of the state of the sheep and hogs. That of sheep cannot be less than one-thalf the state of the state not greatly too high, that of the United States must be much

> But probably neither of these modes make close approaches the truth. The only basis for a correct estimate of this part of our agricultural products would be an enumeration of each species of live stock slaughtered in the year, separately valued each State.

In our estimates of the national income, the rents of houses and o her buildings have not been commonly included. There seems, however, to be no propriety in the omission, whether we regard them as rent or the profits of capital, since the rent of arable and pasture lands, and the profits of agricultural capital, as well as the wages of agricultural labor, are all com hended in the value of the annual products of the land and there is as much reason for counting the profits of one species of real estate as those of another. The capital thus ested creatly exceeds in amount that employed in commerce It is of equal willity, and if its rate of profit is less than the vested in commerce or manufactures, it is much more solid and permanent. Indeed, it is in this form principally that the nett profits of other employments of capital and industry add to the stock of the national wealth.

The last census, without directly affording information the amount derived from this source, furnishes us with some data on which we may make a rough estimate of it. It states the number of houses erected in 1839-40 to be 54,113, at a cost of \$41,917,401. This may, then, be regarded as the provision necessary for the annual increase to the population. That increase is about 2.8 per cent. annually; and if the houses previously built were of equal value with those built in 1839-40, then the whole amount vested in this way would be near fifteen hundred millions of dollars, (\$1,497,000,000;) but the progressive increase of individual as well as of national wealth, requires us to set a lower estimate on the precious buildings, and for the amount thus reduced the average rate of profit afforded by this species of property would give us the amount of the annual rents. If we, at a venture, deduct 20 per cent. from \$1,497,000,000, and estimate the rent at 8 per ent. on the balance, (\$1,097,600,000,) it will give us \$878,080,000 as the annual profit from this source when the last census was taken. But we can rely on no estimate that is not founded on an actual enumeration of the rents paid, or their equivalent value, to the occupant proprietors.

In comparing the proportion of the annual product which falls to each individual in different countries, if we would make a just estimate of their comparative abundance and comfort, we must deduct the amount which they severally contribute to the support of Government, or pay in taxes of every kind. amount paid in England in taxes and poor races is not much short of twenty dollars for each individual; whereas all that is paid in the United States to the General and the State Governments, does not average four dellars to each indi-

In conclusion, the author of the preceding remarks hopes that what he has here said may call forth the attention of others o the approaching census; and he takes the liberty of adding that they would derive valuable suggestions from the statistical work of Mr. Russel, of New York, published in 1840, and that of Mr. Seaman, of Detroit, published in 1846.

"In strictness, the £13,000,000 should be compared with "In strictness, the £13,000,000 should be compared with £59,500,000, minus the value of the poultry, &c., the wool and the dairy produce amounting to £17,400,000, which correction would swell the amount for meadow and grass in the United States to ten or twelve millions more than the preceding estimate. The whole amount which Mr. McCulloch allows for clover and grass in England is about \$96,000,000.

COAST SURVEY-TELEGRAPH OPERATIONS FOR LONGITUDE.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

We learn that the Cincinneti Observatory is now in complete Telegraphic connexion with that of the Central High School of Philadelphia, and that the Directors of these esta-blishments, in connexion with Professor A. D. Bache, the Superintendent, and other officers of the United States Coast Survey, are engaged in making a series of observations for the purpose of determining their relative longitudes from Greenwich. The few supplementary instruments for this purpose, that were needed at the two places, have been supplied by the Coast Survey. The extension of the line at this end so us to pass through the Observatory is the voluntary contribution of Mr. O'Reilly. The details of the work are entrusted to Mr. Sears C. Walker, one of the Assistants of the Survey. The general arrangements on behalf of the two Telegraph Com-panies were made by James D. Reid, Esq., Superintendent. The local arrangements at Cincinnati and Philadelphia are made by Messrs. Stager & Lindsay, the chief operators of these

The law of Congress under which the Coast Survey is at present organized forbids the erection and outfit of a National Observatory. But legislation cannot alter or diminish the demands of science. The Coast Survey is expected to furnish maps and charts of our coast, and every one knows that a map or a chart without the longitude of the meridians, would be like one of those empty crusts for a pie bought of the con-

fectioners, which are quite insipid till they are properly filled The Coast Survey Leing thus forbidden to build an obser vatory proper, does the next best thing, and engages the as sistance of the local observatories throughout the country Already series of observations are made for this purpose a Cambridge, Nantucket, Philadelphia, and Charleston, on the Atlantic, and recently they have been commenced at Cin-

The mystery of the Telegraph operation for longitude i easily explained. The Telegraph line sends the Philadelphia clock beats to Cincinnati, and receives those of the latter in exchange. Thus the difference of clock-time at the two and out by a double process. The two differences should be the same, both from Eastern and Western clock signals, and such we learn is practically the case within a few

hundredths of a second.

The astronomers, by their observations of the transits of the stars, determine the respective corrections of their clocks, in order to make these transmitted clock-beats correspond with the true time of the beavens. The corrected difference of clocks is the true difference of longitude-one hour being fif teen degrees of longitude. This one hour is the time in which the earth revolves eastward fifteen degrees on its axis, and consequently it is the time in which the Cincinnation servatory will move so as to be under a star which is now fifteen degrees to the eastward of our meridian.

Take for instance Philadelphia and Cincinnati, which are about thirty-seven minutes and twenty seconds apart, more or less. When the Philadelphia transit instrument is under No part of the Army is inclined to do the sister branch of To this sum he adds for hops, &c. £5,750,000, making a star Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegraph signal key, and Professor Kendall strikes on his telegr and Professor Mitchell, hearing Professor Kendall's dot in his F own transit room, marks the time on his clock. He also narks the time on the same clock when the Cincinnati transit instrument has wheeled eastward through some thirtyseven minutes and twenty seconds of time, or fifteen times L as much space in a circular arc. The interval elapsed, after Co gorrecting it for the small gain or less of the clocks on true I idereal time, is the actual difference of longitude.

So much for the practical operation. Let us now consider the bearing of it on the coast survey, maps, and charts. The Telegraph line refers all the observatories just couperated to the cardinal point of these maps, viz : the City Hall, New York. Then every astronomical observation made at these stations for measuring longitude from Europe hears directly upon this cardinal point.

n we consider that within a few years the received relative longitudes of the two most ancient observatories in the world, those of Greenwich and Paris, after two centuries of observations, has been changed a second of time, we may cease to wonder that the relative position of New York and Greenwich, whose oldest observations for relative longitude dated from the last transit of Venus, less than a century ago,

is still incomplete.

The united efforts of all the American local observatories. eferred as they are by the Telegraph to one cardinal point at New York, enlisted in the sid of the coast survey, must tend by slow and sure steps towards a perfect result. It is understood that already the efforts of the Superintendent of understood that a'ready the efforts of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey have reached that point beyond which further progress requires a revision of the lunar tables, perfect as they may be supposed to be, by the united exertions of circuits as they may be supposed to be, by the united exertions of circuits of nations since the revival of letters. as they may be supposed to be, by the united exertions of ci-vilized nations since the revival of letters.

Morse's Electro-magnetic Telegraph is indeed a wonder of wonders. We know from every day's experience that it annihilates time and space for the present. We here see it, in its practical effect on science, making up for the defendance of the amounts stated as the annual making up for the defendance of the amounts stated as the annual making up for the defendance of the amounts stated as the annual making up for the defendance of the amounts stated as the annual making up for the defendance of the amounts stated as the annual making up for the defendance of the country, and as such that the morning the defendance of the country and as such as the annual making up for the defendance of the country, and as such we submit them for whatever they are worth. its practical effect on science, making up for the deficiencies of

\$189,339,419 use of the Telegraph for longitudes not before thought of in If the estimate of the same animal products be made on the similar national works. Hitherto the utmost efforts of geodesists have been directed to the measure of the shape of the earth's meridian. It has been reserved for Dr. Bache to give earth's meridian. It has been reserved for Dr. Bache to give to the world the first example of the actual measurement of the dimensions of one of its parallels. The shape and dimensions of the parallels have been hereiofore inferred geometrically from those of the meridian. The inference is probably correct within very small limits of local discrepancies; but it is one thing to believe a truth from theoretical coniderations and snother to know it from actual measurement.

> NEW USE FOR CASTON OIL .- The Alton (Ill.) Telegraph says: "We were presented by Mr. E. Morse, of this city, with one of his candles manufactured from castor oil, and were induced to test its qualities with a sperm candle, and the light of the former was decidedly more brilliant and extensive than

In examining the resources of our country, no single ob-ject—indeed no half dozen objects—should determine the es-timate. The whole field of labor and capital should be carefully surveyed, to ascertain its production, on the best evi-

Previously to 1840 no regular effort had been made to obtain a statistical view of the pursuits and property of our peo-ple; but, with the census of that year, a mass of information was ordered to be taken, which has since formed the basis of reports and dissertations upon our national industry. We have drawn from this common storehouse the data on which a statement of the agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and general condition of the United States, comparatively, has been prepared. The rule adopted in arriving at the amounts in our tables, has been to add twenty-five per cent. on the returns of 1840, as that is the generally supposed increase of population within the last eight years, and of course the proper ratio of the wed, the country. Our plant ratio of the productive energies of the country. Our plan designed to be intelligible to all. The matter collected is a fair representation of our annual products from the soil, and in part from machinery. Much labor has been bestowed in the preparation of the tables below, as may be inferred from the nature of the work. Under the head of "Crops" thirteen articles are included, on each of which the value has been adinsted to the several States, with the necessary advance on the same items, as they were reported in 1840; thus affording the approximate value of the crop of 1848, together with the sums invested in manufactures and merchandise, respectively. In making up the "Crops" in our table, prices have been assumed as follows: Cotton at 6 cents per pound; sugar 4; rice 3; tobacco 7. Wheat 60 cents per bushel; corn 30; barley 30; oats 25; rye 40; buckwheat 50; and potatoes 30 cents. Hay \$10, and hemp and flax \$50 per ton. These are the home prices, before transportation to market, and apply to the first column of the following table:

Estimated value of the Crops of 1848, and the sums invested in Manufactures and Merchandise in each State.

' States.	Crops.	Manufac- tures,	Merchandise
Maine	\$13,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$5,000,000
New Hampshire		12,000,000	3,000,000
Massachusetts	11,000,000	52,000,000	16,000,000
Rhode Island	1,507,000	13,000,000	4,000,000
Connecticut	9,000,000	17,000,000	8,000,000
Vermont	15,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
New York		69,000,000	53,000,000
New Jersey	11,000,000	14,000,000	5,000,000
Pennsylvania		50,000,000	45,000,000
Delaware	1,800,000	2,000,000	1,300,000
Maryland		8,000,000	13,000,000
Virginia		13,000,000	21,000,000
North Carolina	19,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
South Carolina	14,000,009	4,000,000	10,000,000
Georgia	21,000,000	4,000,000	11,000,000
Alabama	17,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000
Mississippi	14,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
Louisiana	19,000,000	8,000,000	20,000,000
Tennessee	40,000,000	5,000,000	9,000,000
Kentucky	28,000,000	7,000,000	11,000,000
Ohio	49,000,000	20,000,000	27,000,000
Indiana	47,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
Illinois	18,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
Missouri	12,000,000	4,000,000	10,000,000
Arkansas	6, 100,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Michigan	7,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
Florida	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Wisconsin	2,000,000	800,000	1,000,000
Iowa	2,000,000	300,000	1,000,000
Texas District of Columbia	100,000	1,200,000	3,000,000
T-4-1	501 100 600	ata 200 000	202 000 000

Total..... 591,400,600 343 300,000 322,000,000 From the above estimate it will be seen that nearly \$600,000,000 in value will be derived this year from the cul tivation of the soil, besides what may proceed from gardens, orchards, dairies, &c., amounting at least to \$50,000,000 more. These productions are increased with every harvest, as new

parts of the country are settled and additional labor is em-

ployed in the ratio of population.

The live stock on farms is another item in the computation wealth, which should not be omitted in our task. We give the number, with an estimation of value, at an average of sixty dollars for horses and mules, five dollars for neat cat tle, two dollars and fifty cents for sheep, and two dollars for swine, es follows .

Live Stock.	Number.	Value.
Horses and mules Neat Cattle Sheep Swine	18,738,000 24,136,000 32,876,000	\$325,920,000 93,690,000 60,335,000 65,752,000
Poultry Total		11,680,000

a table showing their quantity and value is subjoined.			
Grain.	Bushels.	Value.	
Indian Corn	471,913,000	\$141,573,000	
Wheat,	105,858,000	63,514,000 38,459,000	
Rye	23,306,000	9,322,000	
Buckwheat	9,557,000	4,557,000	
Rice, pounds	5,200,000 101,000,000	1,560,000 3,031,000	
Total		262,016,000	

The cotton and sugar crop may be estimated upon data much more recent than the census statistics of 1840. ly as conjectural, we adopt 2,400,000 bales of the one and 250,000 hogsheads of the other as the production of 1848

statement :	
Cotton\$64,800,000	Prod. of dairies . \$42,360,000
Sugar 10,000,000	Do. orchards 9,070,000
Tobacco 19,176,000	
Wool, 40 c. p. lb. 17,900,000	Hemp and flax 5,937,000
Family goods 36 278 000	Potetoes 40 614 000

The investments in factories of every description are stated generally in the table of the States. Believing that it would portion of capital in each, we submit the following :

otton factories \$63,877,000	Paper factories\$5,881,000
ilk do342,000	
lax do260,000	Powder do 1,094,000
lixed do 5,460,000	Rope do 3,006,000
	Drugs, &cc.do 5,633,000
ats, &c. do 5,606,000	
eather, &c. do35,000,000	
andles, &c. do 3,346,000	
iquot do11,433,000	Mills, &c. do 82,322,000
Having shown the outlay	it is proper to notice the return

Having shown the outlay, it is proper to notice the return

thod, in the following statement :			
Manufactures 1	Value.	Manufactures., Value.	
Cotton goods	\$57,937,000	Carriages	\$13,623,000
Woollen do	25,845,000	Furniture	9,443,000
Mixed do	8,181,000	Cordage	5,097,000
Silk do		Barthenware.	1,255,000
Flax do	402,000	Refined sugars	4,062,000
Hats and caps.		Confectionary .	1,428,000
Bonnets		Musical instr.	1,154,000
Leather, &cc		Metal	12,668,000
Class		Flour	05 001 000

Besides the amount set forth in a preceding table, as con-stituting the commerce, or rather the retail trade of the States, the sum of \$149,000,000 is employed in the commission busi-

manufactures, some doubt of their accuracy may perhaps entertained, from the excess, in some instances, over the capi-tal invested. Though we consider the returns made with the census as in some degree imperfect, from the difficulty of a first attempt of the kind, yet they are the nearest and most reliable approximation with which the country has been furnished on the subject. The value of manufactured articles may exceed the capital paid out for buildings and machinery; but the cost of labor and of the raw material has to be deducted from the gross proceeds, and then the balance is subject to di-vidend as profits. Throughout the whole process agriculture is the primary element, giving subsistence to labor, and pro-bably nine-tenths of the staple afterwards converted into fabrics.

The Earl of Carlisle, who died at his seat at Castle Hov ard on the 7th instant, in his ninety-sixth year, was one of the commissioners appointed by the British Government in 1778 to treat with the American colonies. Mr. Eden and Gov. Johnson were associated with him in this mission, which turned out unsuccessfully. He was the uncle of Lord By ron, and received some very spiteful abuse from the waywar \$190,224,781

It may, however, be remarked, that if the number of slaughtered cattle is one fourth, as Mr. McCulloch supposes, (and in this country the proportion is probably greater,) much more than the same proportion should be allowed for the annual in-

moose we extract from a spirited letter in the Boston Cou-

Toman Stream, September, 1848. It was one of the clear bright mornings of the present month, (the next after the frost struck,) that Aten and I started for this elysium of the wilderness. You must know that Atean, at the age of twenty-seven, is the crack hunter of his tribe. Atean has an eye like a hawk, and is swift of foot as a deer. Indeed, any game of which he once fairly puts himself in pursuit may well address him as the coon did Captain Scott: "If that is you, captain, I'll come down." Why should any animal, biped or quadruped, undertake to run away from a man who starts off on foot, without any preparation, but simply on business, and goes fifty-eight miles between sun and sun This Atean did, on the 25th of June last, without regarding it as a feat worth telling of ; and the next day posted off forty five miles further, and arrived at his place of destination at o'clock in the afternoon—accomplishing upwards of a hundred miles in considerably less than two days. And all this without any training. This indicates a power of pedestrianism equal to that of Partridge or Barlay. But Atean is an athlete every way. He is as nimble as a cat, and springy as a deer. He stands five feet elever, and weighs over a hundred and three quarters. He has lived much among the whites, and is a good farmer, and capital as a woodman and "river As a hunter, he sees every thing within the range driver." of vision in the shape of game, and shoots whatever he sees. And his luck is as great as his still. There is a deal of me-chanical ingenuity about him, constant good nature, no exaggeration, and a touch of poetry. He sings "Get out of the way Old Dan Tucker," while he stands up in his canoe and hes down a watery descent, over rapids and among rocks and foam, the sight of which would scare a novice out of his wits. Yet he shakes his head at the idea of a railroad car, and talks of the danger people intur who trust themselves that dare-devit of a conveyance. He boasts little of his ex-ploits, but acknowledges he once killed two fine bucks at a single discharge, and in the way if small game, knocked over eighteen black ducks at one shot, and at another filled a two bushel basket with pigeons. The skins of two moose on stretchers, before his cabin, told of his occupation the day previous to my arrival. I knocked early at the door of his wigwam, and marched in without topping at the sound of an assenting grunt, while he and Mrs. Atean, and the three little Ateans, were quietly snoozing away on the floor before a huge stone fireplace.

Without disturbing the rest of the family, Atean was quick-

ly up and dressed. In five minutes we were running over rapids in a bark canoe, at the rate of ten miles an hour. These soon brought as out on to a piece of dead water. The morning was still and foggy. "Lew" preceded us in a skiff about half an hour, and we followed in the track of bubbles which the paddles of our companions had left behind. In an hour the smoke of our fires were ascending/through the trees, just as the rising sun began to send his rays through the now disappearing mists of the river. Making a fry of the game we had killed on our way, we soen put our breakfast under our jackets, and run down to the delightful spot where Tomah Stream forms its placid junction with the waters of the \$t. Croix. It was on the opposite bank where lordly elms and maples skirt a little rivulet which there finds its way into the main river, that Atean had a day or two previous surprised and shot, at break of day, two moose, who were there taking their morning meal. These stately monarchs of the forest sal dom, if ever, run at the first sight of man, but wait his ay proach without manifesting any apprehension. If wounded, they not unfrequently turn upon their pursuer and compel hin to fly for his life. The Indians, as well as the whites, often have narrow escapes from their rage. One of the former net long since was trampled into the deep snow by a moose by had shot, and so badly injured that it was many months fore he was able to walk.

It is but a little while ago that a white man in this vicinit was crossing a belt of woods which separated a neighbors clearing" from his own, when he heard his dog making a great outcry at a little distance. He repaired to the spot and there found the dog had got a young mouse by the muffle, and was holding him to a strict account. The man immediately came up and seized the animal by his bind legs, and be tween him and the dog were upon the point of flooring their prize, when a tremendous crashing was heard among the trees. Looking up the man beheld the mother of the young moose close upon him at full gallop, and with erect ears an dilated nostrils, exhibiting a most ferccious aspect. Having no weapon of defence, he came to the judicious conclusion to out stick and run, which he immediately did for dear life. The moose, who stood six feet in her stockings, stopped a moment to extricate her offspring from the dog, and having ac-complished this, started in full pursuit after the man, who had now got a few rods the start.

It quickly became an alarmingly exciting race. Two legs were soon seen to be no match for four, and our hero found that he could only win by-stratagem. He ran as man neve run before, looking at the trees and upturned roots and wind-falls as he sped for a hiding place. But he saw nothing which promised a sufficient refuge from the enraged animal, now hard upon his heeis. He had made two or three abrupt turns, in the hope of avoiding the pursuit, and once the moos run by, as he sheltered himself in the green branches of a re cent windfall. She quickly discovered her error, however, and turned her furious steps towards him. The spot was one of those places sometimes wen in our woods, where a summer tornado has passed over and rooted up an acre or two of the largest trees, and niled them in the wildest contucio one another. Its ragged surface interposed great obstacles to the moose, while it afforded corresponding advantages to the man. Remaining in the top a moment to take breath, and to watch the movements of his ferocious pursuer, our hero found himself shaken from his hold and landed about ten feet down in a clump of blackberry bushes. The moose had made a sudden lunge towards him, and missing her foothold, herself brought up about six teet from where he fell on the ground. This was getting into close quarters. The juxtaposition was altogether disagreeable in such a neck-or-nothing race. Our friend, while in the top of the windfall, having bethought him of a poll-bridge across a logging-road at the foot of a "horseback," which he saw on one side of him, was on his feet in an instant, and had pulled foot half way up its acclivity before the moose again put her eye on him. She was after him in a jiffy, and gained the top of a bluff-ridge about as quick as he. He heard a snort at his back, and knew that another leap of the mad beast would bring her full upon him. The opposite side of the "horseback" was very rugged and precipitous. He caught a glimpse of the old bridge about five rods below. Seizing hold of the top of a scrub pine, whose roots were bedded half way down the hill, he sprang forward, not knowing where he should fetch up. The tree bent down the bank like a bow, and landed him plump into the bed of the stream. The moose plunged over the hill at the same moment, but stumbled on its steep and rocky sides, and falling nearly end over end, finally brought up all standing on the bridge. By this time the object of her rage was under it, secure from all harm. The game was now up. After a few minutes of silent bewilderment at the sudden and unexpected termination of the chase, the moose walked off, and the man walked home. But I must hasten up the stream.

RAILROADS IN ENGLAND.

The facts stated in the annexed extract from the Londo Times are not without interest. It seems that railway property, after having risen to an enormous height, under the stimulus of a speculation mania, has sunk about one half. This is the natural, and we may say necessary, reaction of the excessive buoyancy above alluled to, resulting not merely from a law of physical and moral nature, but from the excessive multiplication of railroads, often in places where they were not needed, and the extravagant prices paid for construction, and especially for land damages. These last, in England, far transcend any thing known in the United States, all though even here there have been some pretty tall specimens. The experience of England should serve as a warning against the too rapid multiplication of railroads in this country, where there is much less capital for investment .- Jour. of Com.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

According to a table which appeared in our yesterday's columns, on the authority of a well-known correspondent, railway bills have been passed authorizing an expenditure of £326,643,217. Of this, the amount nominally raised or called up to the end of last month is £195,317,106, leaving liabilities still resting on the public to the amount of £131,-326,111. A property of that enormous amount, comparable 325,111. A property of that enormous amount, comparable to the Government stocks in its magnitude and its social bearings, ought to be as intelligible and as free from violent fluctuations as the public spirit and intelligence can render it. Any extensive depreciation of private property is sure to prove a universal disaster, and even an exaggeration of its value will lead to mischievous results. It is the former evil under which we are now suffering. A property upon which nearly two hundred million pounds have been sunk, and which two or three years since had that value in the market, now stands at only half. Its owners have lost altogether near a hundred millions. Unfortunately, the greater part of them are not in a condition to hold on to the shares, and to think only of the dividend. They are obliged to sell, and all the more because their property is becoming less saleable. It is then scarcely possible to over-estimate the mass of ruin and misery which so great a depreciation must represent.

The corner stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, to be built at Cleveland, (Ohio,) was laid, with impressive religious ceremonies, on the 22d ultimo. Bishop Timos officiated and delivered an address. The edifice, when completed, will be 170 by 75 feet, and 50 feet from the water table to the caves. A tower, two hundred feet high, is to be built upon it.

THINGS IN CHINA.

We copy the following items of "News of the Day" from several numbers of the "China Mail" lately received. The Mail is published at Hong Kong, and credits these items as being chiefly from the " Pekin Gazette :"

ROBBERIES .- Many parts of Shang-tung province are in a state of anarchy, the robbers having gained the ascendency, and introduced a regular system of plunder. They have or-ganized themselves in bands of several thousands each, and ganized themselves in bands or several thousands each, and boldly defy the magistrates. This province has always been remarkable for a spirit of dogged resistance to the authorities, so that vagabonds, amidst the general discontent, have found it very easy to commit outrages with impunity. There is, moreover, at this moment a great deficit in the provincia treasury, and the whole administration has fallen into disor der under the management of a distant relation of the Emperor. On the frontiers of Hoo-nan and Kwang-se, in very mountainous districts, similar scenes of rapine and plunder have taken place. The leader of the robbers was a certain man named Le, from Canton. His object was to organize a revolution, and he had drawn to his standard a very numerous best of refiners. The Gavernment was therefore obligated to host of ruffians. The Government was therefore obliged to march an army against them, and, according to the report of the Chinese officers, several battles were fought, which ended in the annihilation of the outlaws. Their captain was taken prisoner with his whole family, and is reported to have suf-fered death for the crimes he committed. We read likewise of disturbances in Sze-chuen, towards the frontiers of Shene. The famous Ke-shen has taken the lead in suppressing the riot, and by this time has probably succeeded, for no one is more able than he to employ judiciously means of coercion and persuasion, according to circumstan

DESTITUTION IN HOONAN .- The whole amount latterly ontributed towards the relief of the starving multitudes i Hoonan is 1,186,900 tacls, exclusive of 900,000 tacls from the treasury and 87,073 shih of rice. The Chinese Govern-ment has seldom shown itself so truly interested in the welmade to procure relief are immense, and deserving of the highest praise. Many complaints have been brought forward, charging the local authorities with want of zeal and energy, as well as misapplication of the funds placed at their disposal

Bony GUARD.—The Emperor was present at the review of his body guard, and rewarded the most skilful archers amongst them. He was, in his youth, very fond of martial exercises, and an excellent marksman. It is his wish to encourage by his example the valor of his troops, and revive the warlike spirit of the ancient Mantcheos. Having openly expressed his disgust at the cowardly behavior of the Commanlant of Cashgar, who neither faced the rebels when they first laid siege, nor harassed their retreat, he ordered that officer to be punished according to his deserts.

CRIMINAL COURTS.—Taukwang, in one of the rescripts ander his own hand, dwells with indignation upon the care-essness with which the criminal cases in the provinces had been brought before the Supreme Government. As all of them concern life, he insists in very strong language upon adical change in such transactions.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT. -- Great complaints are made on account of the considerable arrears of land-tax, which many magistrates still owe to Government. The gabelle in the north has again become a topic of discussion, and it is now the general opinion that the whole system of monopoly is impolitic, and requires most material alterations.

The grandson of one of the defaulters of the nine millions abstracted from the treasury has been sent to prison to expiate the guilt of his grandsire, who has been many years in the

WAR IN TURKESTAN .- After having read of so many victories obtained by the imperial arms near Cashgar, we were surprised to find that another hard-fought battle turned out to the advantage of Yih-shan. He met above 20,000 of the enemy, routed them completely, made twenty-one prisoners, and took a large piece of cannon, which according to the inscription had been made during the reign of Keen-lung. FORMOSA. -The Chinese colonists having gradually appro-

priated to themselves the whose tract of fertile soil to the west of the mountains, the natives have been driven into the jun-gle. This usurpation has given rise to reprisels and mutual hostilities, which have continued for years. A tribe of abo-rigines has just now offered to submit to the Chinese Government, in order to share in the benefits of an unrestricted intercourse. This proposal, so fair in itself, has called forth much discussion, because the Chinese ministers argue that an ex-tension of the frontier would only enhance the already existing difficulties. Lew, the Governor General of Fokeen and Che-keang, represents the many sacrifices to which officers stationed on the island are subject, and suggests a higher pro-motion and public rewards to all who fulfil their duties.

THE YELLOW RIVER .- Several of the sand banks at the mouth of this mighty stream have been removed, with im-mense trouble and expenditure. The water has thus obtained free course, and no calamities near the embrochure have ince occurred. The Emperor, highly gratified at the result of their labors, has bestowed rewards upon the engineers

CANTON.—Judge Lee continues to promote reforms. He has recently issued a very severe edict against a set of fellows who extort money from people burying their dead. No less than twenty-eight robbers were recently decapitated

in one day. Still the complaints of outrages committed by INUNDATION .- One of the canals in Chinic having over-

flowed has caused much calamity. To remedy the evil, a number of gentlemen subscribed a considerable sum of money to repair the dikes. Their conduct is praiseworthy, and shows that they are interested in the welfare of the country. The Emperor has taken their liberality into consideration, an towed nominal honors upon them GAMBLING to a great extent was lately discovered to have

been carried on in one of the offices of the capital. An im-perial commissioner has been ordered to sift the matter to the bottom, a former one having failed to elicit the truth. Gambling is a vice to which the Chinese and Tartars of all classes are addicted, and the highest functionary as well as the lowest begger will indulge in it to excess. Men of property often sit day and night, till they have been known to lose their last farthing, and to stake their fields, houses, and oven their families. This propensity is irresistible, and Government in vain legislates against it.

TURKESTAN.—The Emperor commanded that his forces should not follow the flying insurgents beyond the boundaries of his territory; but that the same measures for pacifying the inhabitants, which succeeded so well in 1826 and 1830, should again be applied, as near at least as the altered state of things would permit.

Yih-shan has expressed a wish that Poo-yentae, the Gov-

ernor-General of Shen-se and Kan-suh, should meet him to consult about the proper course of administration. FALL or Snow .- The northern provinces have at last been

visited with a considerable fall of snow. Rejoiced at this event, the Emperor orders the most splendid sacrifices to be offered to the gods. FILIAL PIETY. - A Mantchoo officer in a humble memorial begs the Emperor to grant him part of his pay for ten years in advance, to enable him to rebuild the mausoleum of his father. The request is conceded. Paou, the Vice Admiral of Haenan, requested leave of absence, and to retire afterwards forever from the service, in order to attend upon his old mother to the end of her days. This favor being granted, Hung, the Commandant of the Tae-pang, who resides at Cowloon, will succeed him.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES .- According to a new decree several riumphal arches are forthwith to be erected, in honor of some

been forwarded to the capital by the Teen-tsin custom-house during this year, which sufficiently proves the fiourishing state of trade at that place. The sum will be applied to the main-tenance of the Imperial kindred.

tenance of the Imperial kindred.

The proposed subscriptions for the relief of the Hoo-nan province have been entered upon with great alacrity, and as the advantages held out to contributers are very considerable, large sums of money have been paid into the hands of the mandarins, and will be instantly disbursed in buying grain. All vessels proceeding with this article to Hoo-nan are exempt ed from port dues and transit duties.

LIBERALITY.—Seu, the present acting Governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, contributed his whole salary, 10,000 taels, and Leu-tein, the late Canton Prefect, and now Inten-dant of Shaou-king, Nan-heung, and Leen-choo, 2,000 taels, to relieve the starving population in Hoo-nan province. The Emperor, on hearing of this liberality, instantly ordered that the Board of Officers should make suggestions for rewarding

POLICY TOWARDS THE MAHOMMEDANS. -The Supreme POLICY TOWARDS THE MARONMEDANS.—The Supreme Government has taken the most decisive measures for attaching the Mahommedan chiefs in Turkestan to their interests. Several beys have been promoted, and decorated with the peacock's feather. Others have been admonished to stand forward at this crisis, as the champions of order and of a well-established Government. Nothing is neglected to keep the most influential members of the community in the interests of the Chinese authorities. The many existing grievances will be removed, the trade with China is allowed to be carried on without being hampered with heavy duties, and the inquisi torial policy for keeping the chiefs in bondage is abolished.

THE CURRENCY.-A number of men who systematically ssued false and debased coin have been discovered. This